THE

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From WEDNESDAY, *March* 6, to THURSDAY, *March* 14, 1776.

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MASSACHUSETTS BAY,

In the House of Representatives, February 8, 1776.

WHEREAS by a reſolve of the General Court, paſſed 19th Dec. laſt, all officers and ſoldiers who were on the 19th of *April*, and 10th of *June* laſt paſt, engaged in battle with the miniſterial troops, and ſuffered loſs of cloathing, arms and accoutrements ſhould upon application made to the General Court, with ſufficient evidence of their having ſuſtained ſuch loſs, be compenſated; and whereas the delaying to exhibit ſaid accounts may give occaſion for frauds and impoſitions:

RESOLVED, That all officers and ſoldiers, who ſuſtain'd any loſs of cloathing, fire-arms, ammunition, &c. by being engag'd in battle with the miniſterial troops, on the 19th of *April*, and 17th of *June* laſt, are hereby notified, that unleſs they ſhall exhibit a particular account of their loſſes to this Court, on or before the ſecond *Tueſday* of the next ſitting of the ſame, they will be deprived of the benefit of compenſation, and that this reſolve be printed in the Watertown, and Cambridge news papers, three weeks ſucceſſively. Sent up for Concurrence.

J. WARREN, Speaker.

In Council, February 22, 1776. Read and Concurred

Perez Morton, Dep. Sec'ry.

Conſented to

B. Greenleaf,	Jed. Foſter,	Jabez Fiſher,
W. Spooner,	J. Palmer,	B. White,
T. Cuſhing,	John Taylor,	Benjamin Lincoln,
Caleb Cuſhing,	Eldad Taylor,	Moſes Gill,
John Whetcomb,	S. Holten,	Michael Farley.

Colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, ESSEX, ſs.

AT the court erected to try and condemn all veſſels that ſhall be found infeſting the ſea coaſt of America, and brought into the counties of *Suffolk*, *Middleſex* or *Eſſex*, to be held at *Ipſwich* in the ſaid county of *Eſſex*, on Thurſday the 28th day of *March*, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, will be tried the juſtice of the capture of a ſhip called the *Jenny*, burthen about two hundred tons, commanded by *William Wood*; and of a brigantine called the *Nelly*, burthen about one hundred and eighty tons, commanded by *John Robinſon*. At the ſame court to be held at *Ipſwich* aforeſaid, on Friday the 29th day of *March*, 1776, at the hour of nine in the forenoon, will be tried the juſtice of the [illegible] burthen about ſixty tons, commanded by *Samuel Parſons*. All which veſſels, now lie or have lain in *Gloucester* harbour, have been employed in ſupplying the fleet and army employed againſt the United Colonies, and taken and brought into the county of Eſſex aforeſaid, together with their cargoes and appurtenances, are libelled in the court aforeſaid, and will be tried at the times above mentioned. Of which trials this notice is given, purſuant to the laws of the colony aforeſaid, that the owners of the aforeſaid veſſels, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid veſſels, or any of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances, ſhould not be condemned.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun. *Judge of ſaid Court.*

To be SOLD or LET, and entered upon immediately,

A Farm in the ſecond pariſh in Mendon, about half a mile from the Rev. Mr. Froſt's meeting-houſe, 30 miles from Cambridge, on the new poſt-road from Cambridge to Hartford, containing about one hundred acres of choice land, well proportioned for mowing, paſturing, orcharding, tillage and wood land, and is fenced in fifteen ſeparate incloſures, chiefly with good ſtone wall, with two dwelling-houſes thereon; one a large houſe, 5 rooms on a floor (almoſt new) with a large ſhop, barn, warehouſe, chaiſe-houſe, granary, two good wells, &c. together with works for the manufacturing of pot-aſh and ſalt-petre; very commodious for a private gentleman or trader. A tavern has been kept at ſaid place for almoſt 20 years paſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe or hire the above, may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM JENNISON, of ſaid town, owner of the premiſes. Mendon, Feb. 22.

To be ſold by THOMAS HARRIS & Comp.

At their ſhop oppoſite the South College in Cambridge.

Silk handkerchiefs, linnen do. blue narrow baize, half thick, velvit, mens worſted hoſe, black and green ſhalloon, thread per pound, wide and narrow bindings, ſuperfine white drilling ſerge, red plush, ſhalloons, ivory combs per dozen, buckle brushes per dozen; cheſt, deſk, table and trunk locks; [illegible] cheſt, deſk and table hinges; wood ſcrews, braſs nails, braſs knobs, braſs cocks, braſs ink-pots, ſealing wax and wafers per pound, plates ſhoe and knee buckles, pinchbeck do. ſleeve buttons of moſt ſorts by the card, ſhoe and knee buckles, chapes and tongues by the dozen, fiddle-ſtrings of all ſorts, jack-knives and tailors per dozen, ſhoemakers knives, pincers and nippers, beſt ſtamped awl blades and ſhoe-tacks per groſs or dozen, taphorers, bitts gimblets, ſmaller do. pins, white chapel and common needles by the hundred, barbers hair-pins, pewter and tin ware, China ſnuff-boxes, tobacco do. womens black ſilk mitts, black ſpring'd ſatin, black alamode, black blond lace, worſted and ſilk knee garters, sankeens, damaſcus, cambrick, black cravats, black jean; [illegible]-Cinnamon, nutmegs, mace and cloves, Jamaica ſpirit by the hogſhead, loaf ſugar and coffee per hundred, &c. &c. &c.

Whereas we the ſubſcribers have been heretofore appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the eſtate of Martha Whipple, late of Ipſwich, deceaſed; and not being able to adjuſt the claims in the time appointed for that purpoſe, the Hon. Benjamin Greenleaf, Eſq; Judge of the probate of wills for the county of Eſſex, has allowed a further time of five months, from the 8th of February, 1776, to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their claims; accordingly this is to give notice to ſaid creditors, that we the ſubſcribers will attend that buſineſs on the ſecond Tueſday of this and the four following months, from three of the clock to ſix in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. George Adams, innholder, in Ipſwich. Feb. 6, 1776.

JOSEPH APPLETON, ELISHA WHITNEY, Commiſſioners.

SAMUEL & HENRY WILLIAMS of Salem, have for ſale, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace by the pound or leſs quantity. Alſo, Coppers, White Linnens, Check do. &c. &c. &c.

To be ſold, the rigging and ſails of a brigt. of about 150 tons, with cables and anchors and boat, one new 13 inch cable, with a parcel of junk, and a copper ſtove. Inquire of Daniel Parker, or Capt. Edward Jarvis, at Salem, oppoſite the Friends Meeting Houſe.

LOST, two ſetts of Dutch bills of exchange, ſuppoſed to be dropped out of a pocket-book; one is drawn for 630 guilders, thirteen weeks ſight: The other, as near as can be recollected, is for 253 ſullcers and 14 ſtivers, drawn at ſix weeks ſight. Whoever finds ſaid bills, and gives notice to the Printer hereof, or to Benjamin Willes, of Haverhill, ſo that the right owner may have the bills, ſhall have ſix dollars reward by Haverhill, 26th Feb. 1776. BENJAMIN WILLES.

Deſerted from the Continental Army, ſometime in January laſt, Moſes Abbot, of Pepperellborough: He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, well ſet. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and brings him to Camp, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

NATHAN WATKINS, Capt. in Col. Phinny's Regt.

TAKEN up in Marlborough, between Cyprian How's and Joel Brigham's, a ſum of paper money, on the 16th of Feb. 1776. The owner may have it again, by applying to either of the above places, deſcribing the ſame, and paying charges.

To be ſold by Doc. ZECHARIAH HARVEY, of Weſtminſter, in the county of Worceſter, the FARM he now lives on, which is ſituated in the middle of the town, near the Meeting Houſe, lies on the great road that leads from Boſton to Deerfield, and is well ſituated for public buſineſs of any ſort. Said farm has a large New Houſe on it, almoſt finiſhed, with five fire places. On the farm is a good young orchard of about 180 trees, two barns, and a ſhop ſuitable for a trader. The land all under good improvement, well fenced, and excellent land for mowing, and paſturage, well watered in every part; a good place for a corn-mill or fulling-mill. Said Harvey has alſo 400 acres of other [illegible] in town, very good and ſuitable for ſettlements, and will be ſold in ſuch parcels as will ſuit purchaſers. All which will be ſold very cheap for cash or ſhort credit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, by applying to ſaid Harvey, will be well uſed in the affair.

Whereas Phebe, wife of the ſubſcriber, has without juſt cauſe, denied my bed and board: This is therefore to forbid all perſons harbouring or truſting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt ſhe may contract after the date hereof.

Amherſt, Feb. 26, 1776. WILLIAM GRAY.

Ran away from the ſubſcriber, on the 24th of February, a Negro fellow, named Jack, of a ſmall ſtature, has loſt his upper teeth; had on when he went away, a blue coat, with large white buttons. Whoever will take up ſaid Negro, and convey him to the ſubſcriber in Stoneham, ſhall have three dollars reward. JOSEPH BRIANT, jun.

LONDON.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PROTEST.

Die Jovis, 26 *Octobris*, 1775.

THE Lord Chancellor reported his Majeſty's ſpeech, and the ſame being read by the clerk,

Moved, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Then an amendment was propoſed to be made to the ſaid motion.

Which being objected to,

After long debate,

The queſtion was put, whether the amendment ſhall be inſerted in the motion?

It was reſolved in the negative.

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Proxies	11	

Then it was moved to agree with the ſaid motion as at firſt propoſed.

The queſtion was put thereupon.

It was reſolved in the affirmative.

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Not Contents	33	33
Proxies	0	

Diſſentient,

Firſt, Becauſe we cannot, as Engliſhmen, as chriſtians, or as men of common humanity, conſent to the proſecution of a cruel civil war, ſo little ſupported by juſtice and ſo very fatal in its neceſſary conſequences, as that which is now waging againſt our brethren and fellow ſubjects in America. We have beheld with ſorrow and indignation, ſeſſion after ſeſſion, and notwithſtanding repeated warnings of the danger, attempts made to deprive ſome millions of Britiſh ſubjects of their trade, their laws, their conſtitution, their natural intercourſe, and of the very food which God has given them for their ſubſiſtence. We have beheld endeavours uſed to enforce theſe impolitic severities at the point of the bayonet. We have, on the other hand, beheld ſo large a part of the empire, united in one common cauſe, readily ſacrificing with chearfulneſs their lives and fortunes, and preferring all the horrors of war, raging in the very heart of their country, to ignominious eaſe. We have beheld this part of his majeſty's ſubjects, thus irritated to reſiſtance, and ſo ſucceſsful in it, ſtill making profeſſions (in which we think it neither wiſe nor decent to affect a diſbelief) of the utmoſt loyalty to his majeſty; and, unwearied with continued repulſes, repeatedly petitioning for conciliation, upon ſuch terms only as ſhall be conſiſtent with the dignity and welfare of the mother country. When we conſider theſe things, we cannot look upon our fellow-ſubjects in America in any other light than that of freemen driven to reſiſtance by acts of oppreſſion and violence.

Secondly, Becauſe this unnatural war, thus commenced in oppreſſion, and in the moſt erroneous policy, muſt, if perſevered in, be finally ruinous in its effects. The commerce of Great-Britain with America was great and increaſing, the profits immenſe, the advantages, as a nurſery of ſeamen, and as an inexhauſtible magazine of naval ſtores, infinite; and the continuance of that commerce, particularly in times of war, when moſt wanted to ſupport our fleets and revenues, not precarious, as all foreign trade muſt be, but depending ſolely on ourſelves. Theſe valuable reſources, which enabled us to face the united efforts of the houſe of Burbon, are actually loſt to Great-Britain, and irrecoverably loſt, unleſs redeemed by immediate and effectual pacification.

Thirdly, Becauſe Great-Britain, deprived of ſo valuable a part of its reſources, and not animated, either with motives of ſelf-defence, or with thoſe proſpects of advantage and glory, which have hitherto ſupported this nation, in all its foreign wars, may poſſibly find itſelf unable to ſupply the means of carrying on a civil war, at ſuch a vaſt diſtance, in a country ſo peculiarly circumſtanced, and under the complicated difficulties which neceſſarily attend it. Still leſs ſhould we be able to preſerve, by mere force, that vaſt continent, and that growing multitude of reſolute freemen who inhabit it; even if that, or any country, was worth governing againſt the inclination of all its inhabitants. But we fear that, while we are making theſe fruitleſs efforts, refuſing to give credit to the declarations of our fellow-ſubjects, and blindly confiding in the fictitious profeſſions of the natural enemies of this country, we are preparing an eaſy prey for thoſe who prudently ſit quiet, beholding Britiſh forces which, if united, might be in a condition, from their valour, numbers, and diſcipline, to carry terror into the very heart of their kingdoms, deſtroying each other. Every event, which ever way it turns, is a victory to them. Our very hoſpitals furniſh them with daily triumphs, the greater as they are certain, without any riſque to them of men or money.

Fourthly, Becauſe we conceive the calling in foreign forces to decide domeſtic quarrels, to be a meaſure both diſgraceful and dangerous; and that the advice which miniſters have dared to give to his majeſty, which they have avowed and carried into execution, of ſending to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Port-Mahon, the dominions of the crown of Great-Britain, a part of his Electoral troops, without any previous conſent, recommendation, or authority of parliament, is unconſtitutional. That Hanoverian troops ſhould, at the

↳ ſee pa. 896, with the references. ‖ ſee pa. 896 with the references. § ſee index, under Army of the United Colonies.
† ſee the ſpeech, pa. 867. ‡ ſee addreſs, pa. 882.) ſee indexes, under Army of the United Colonies, and Army British
(1) ſee liſt of Erratas, pa. 911. — ſee indexes, under Hanoverians. (2) ſee american rights, pa. 1089, 1228.

(3) ſee portland, pa. 1991 reſtraining act, pa. 2 & 3 on the act. cutting off all intercourſe, with Great-Britain, page 897. ſee indexes under Army, Britiſh & ſee indexes under Towns, County Aſſembly, Legiſlative, Congreſs, Continental & Provincial votes, reſolves petitions, riſing of the Country, &c. Army of the United Colonies.

(4) ſee petitions, page 656, 791.

(5) ſee page 843.

(6) ſee pitts ſpeech on the Commerce of the Colonies, page Vol. I.

(7) ſee pa. 867, 882, Kings ſpeech, Commons anſwer, 960, Lords declaration, on Hanoverians.

(a) see pa. 795. (b) He appears very ignorant here, it was made public, see 795.
(c) see index, under Fire, & Troops British, &c.

F 900

more pleasure of the ministers, be considered as a part of the British military establishment, and take a rotation of garrison duties through these dominions, is, in practice and precedent, of the highest danger to the safety and liberties of this kingdom, tends wholly to invalidate the wise and salutary declaration of the grand fundamental law of our glorious deliverer, king William, which has bound together the rights of the subject, and the succession of the crown. (1)

Fifthly, Because the ministers, (3) who are to be entrusted with the management of this war, have proved themselves unequal to the task, (2) and every degree unworthy of public trust! (3) Parliament has given them every assistance they asked; no unforeseen accidents have stood in their way; no storms have disabled, or delayed their operations; no foreign power hath, as yet, interfered, but notwithstanding these advantages, by their ignorance, negligence, and want of conduct, (4) our arms have been disgraced; upwards of ten thousand of the flower of our army, (5) with an immense artillery, under four Generals of reputation, and backed with a great naval force, have been miserably blockaded in one sea-port town, (6) and after repeated and obstinate battles, (7) in which such numbers of our bravest men have fallen, (8) the British forces have not been able to penetrate one mile into the country which they were sent to subdue; (9) important fortresses are seized, (10) the governors are driven from their provinces, and it is doubtful whether at this moment we are in possession of a single town in all North-America. Whether we consider its extent or its commerce, (11) England has lost half its empire in one campaign. Nor can we impute the misconduct of ministers to mere inability, (12) nor to their ignorance of the state of America, upon which they attempt to justify themselves; for while some members of administration confess they were deceived, (13) as to the strength and condition of the provinces, we have from others received official information, that the insufficiency of the navy was concealed from parliament, and part of administration, from a fear of not receiving support from its members! (14) We cannot therefore consent to an address, which may deceive his majesty and the public into a belief of the confidence of this house in the present ministers, (15) who have deceived parliament, (16) disgraced the nation, lost the colonies, (17) and involved us in a civil war against our clearest interests, (18) and, upon the most unjustifiable grounds, wantonly spilling the blood of thousands of our fellow-subjects.

TORRINGTON,	MANCHESTER,
FITZWILLIAM,	DEVONSHIRE,
ARCHER,	CHEDWORTH,
THANET,	BOYLE,
CHOLMONDELEY,	CRAVEN,
KING,	SCARBOROUGH,
PORTLAND,	EFFINGHAM,
STAMFORD,	ROCKINGHAM,
PONSONBY,	RICHMOND,
ABINGDON.	

LONDON.

HOUSE of LORDS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

THE Lords were yesterday assembled for the purpose of examining Governor Penn, and of discussing a motion which the Duke of Richmond proposed to ground on such information as that gentleman should afford the House.

Previous to the calling of Mr. Penn to the bar, the Duke of Richmond announced the mode he had adopted preparatory to the Governor's examination. His Grace confessed, "that he had "apprised Mr. Penn of the questions which would be propounded to him, but the noble Duke disclaimed having entered into any sort of conversation with the Governor, lest such conversation should be malevolently construed into a design of anticipating the answers Mr. Penn might think proper to return."

The Duke of Richmond having finished his preliminary remarks, Mr. Penn was called to the bar and interrogated nearly to the following purport.

Q. How long had he resided in America?

A. Four years. Two of those years in the capacity of Governor of Pennsylvania.

Q. Was he acquainted with any of the members of the Continental Congress? (14)

A. He was personally acquainted with all the members of that Congress. (14)

Q. In what estimation was the Congress held?

A. In the highest veneration imaginable by all ranks and orders of men. (15)

Q. Was an implicit obedience paid to the resolutions of that Congress throughout all the provinces?

A. He believed this to be the case.

Q. How many men had been raised throughout the province of Pennsylvania. (16)

A. Twenty thousand effective men had voluntarily enrolled themselves to enter into actual service if necessity required. (16)

Q. Of what rank, quality, and condition were these persons?

A. Men of the most respectable characters in the province. (16)

Q. Were not a considerable number of them entirely destitute of property? (16)

A. It was presumed that, subsisted from so large a number as 20 000, there were some necessitous, but the major part were in flourishing situations. (16)

Q. Besides those 20 000, who voluntarily enrolled themselves to act as exigencies might require, what other forces had the Provincials of Pennsylvania raised? (16)

A. Four thousand minute-men, whose duty was pointed out by their designation. (16) They were to be ready for service at a minute's warning. (16)

Q. Did the Province of Pennsylvania grow corn sufficient for the supply of its inhabitants? Fools.

A. Much more than sufficient, there was a surplus for exportation, if required.

Q. Were they capable of making gunpowder in Pennsylvania?

A. They perfectly well understood the art, and had practised it.

Q. Could salt-petre be made in the province? (18)

A. It could; mills and other implements for effecting such an undertaking had been erected with success. (17) Fools

Q. Could cannon be cast in Pennsylvania?

A. The art of casting cannon had been carried to great perfection; they were amply furnished with iron for the purpose.

Q. Could small arms be made to any degree of perfection? Fools

A. To as great a degree of perfection as could be imagined. The workmanship employed in finishing the small arms was universally admired for its excellence.

Q. Were the Americans expert in ship-building? Fools

A. More so than the Europeans.

Q. To what extent of tonnage did the largest of their shipping amount?

A. A ship of about three hundred tons was the largest they were known to build. a great mistake!

Q. Circumstanced as things at present are, did the witness think that the language of the Congress expressed the sense of the people of America in general?

A. As far as the question applied to Pennsylvania, he was sure this was the case; for the other provinces, he replied in the affirmative from information only. He appears ignorant here

Q. Did he suppose that the Congress contained Delegates fairly nominated by the choice of the people? (19)

A. He had no doubt but that the Congress did contain Delegates chosen under this description. (19)

Q. By what mode were the Delegates in Congress appointed?

A. By the votes of Assemblies in some places, by ballot in others. (19)

Q. In what light had the petition been which the witness had presented to the King, been considered by the Americans?

A. The petition had been considered as an olive branch, and the witness had been complimented by his friends, as the messenger of peace.

Q. On the supposition that the prayer of this petition should be rejected, what did the witness imagine would be the consequence? (19)

A. That the Americans, who placed much reliance on the petition, would be driven to desperation by its non-success. (20)

Q. Did the witness imagine, that sooner than yield to what was supposed to be the unjust claims of Great-Britain, the Americans would take the desperate resolution of calling in the aid of foreign assistance? yes, they did, see Treaty pa. 1018.

A. The witness was apprehensive that this would be the case.

Q. What did the witness recollect of the Stamp-Act? (21)

A. That it caused great uneasiness throughout America. (21)

Q. What did the witness recollect concerning the repeal of that Act? (21)

A. The anniversary of that memorable day is kept throughout America, by every testimony of public rejoicing, (such as bonfires, illuminations, and other expressions of gladness.) (22)

Q. Would not the neglect with which the last petition was treated induce the Americans to resign all hopes of pacific negociations?

A. In the opinion of the witness it would.

Q. When the witness presented the petition to the Secretary of State, was he asked any questions relative to the state of America?

A. Not a single question.

Cross examined by the Lords DENBIGH *and* SANDWICH.

QUERIES *from* LORD DENBIGH.

As the witness had acted in the capacity of Governor, was he well acquainted with the charter of Pennsylvania? Fool.

A. He had read the charter, and was well acquainted with its contents. To be sure!

Q. Did he know that there was a clause which specifically subjected the colony to taxation by the British Legislature?

A. He was well apprised that there was such a clause.

Q. Were the people of Pennsylvania content with their charter?

A. Perfectly content.

Q. Then did they not acquiesce in the right of the British parliament to enforce taxation? (23)

A. They acquiesced in a declaration of the right, so long as they experienced no inconvenience from the declaration. (23)

QUERIES *from* LORD SANDWICH.

Had the witness ever heard of an act intitled, "*The Declaratory Act*"? Fools

A. He had heard of such an act.

Q. Did he ever peruse it, and was he sufficiently acquainted with the contents of that act?

A. He never had perused it. It never had been much discussed whilst he resided in America. &

Q. Did the witness apprehend that the Congress acquiesced in an act which maintained the authority of the British Parliament in all cases whatsoever? Fools. no! no! no! no!

Objected to, and the witness was desired to withdraw; but being called in again, the question was put, and he replied.

That except in the case of TAXATION, he apprehended the Americans would have no objection to acknowledge the supremacy of Great Britain. & a great mistake!

Q. Had the witness any knowledge of certain resolutions passed by the county of Suffolk? see pa. 576

A. He had not attended to them. very strange!

Q. Had the witness any knowledge of an answer given by the Continental Congress to what had been commonly called Lord North's conciliatory motion? see pa. 714.

A. The witness knew nothing of the proceedings of the Congress, they were generally transacted under the seal of secrecy. (6)

Q. Was the witness personally acquainted with Mr. Harrison, a member of the Congress? (14)

A. The witness knew him well.

Q. What character did he bear?

A. A very respectable one.

Q. Had the witness ever heard of any persons who had suffered persecutions, for declaring sentiments favourable to the supremacy of the British Parliament?

A. He had heard of such oppressions in other provinces, but never met with them during his residence in Pennsylvania.

Q. In the opinion of the witness, were the Americans now free? Fools

A. They imagined themselves to be so. a mistake!

Q. In case a formidable fleet should be sent to America, in support of government, did the witness imagine there were many who would openly profess submission to the authority of parliament? Not absolute only rude lovies.

A. The witness apprehended the few who would join on such an occasion would be too trivial a number to be of any consequence.

Mr. Penn was then ordered to withdraw, and the Duke of Richmond, after descanting with singular propriety on the necessity of immediate conciliation, proposed the last petition from the Continental Congress to the King, as a basis for a plan of accommodation. His Grace of Richmond moved, "That the pre- "ceding paper furnished grounds of conciliation of the unhappy "differences at present subsisting between Great-Britain and Ame- "rica, and that some mode should be immediately adopted for the "effectuating so desirable a purpose." (16)

This produced a debate, supported on both sides with infinite ingenuity. The numbers were:

For the motion 27 - Proxies 6 ---- 33

Against the motion 50 --- Proxies 36 ---- 86

Majority against the motion 53.

Bath serges, scarlet ratteens, Bath coatings, flannels (white) wilton, green and blue baize, swanskin, middling and superfine broad cloths, fustians, shalloons, camblets, serges, coat, velvet, spotted velvets, hair plush, damasks, chintzes, hollands, checks, worsted and mill'd hose, kilmarnock caps, combblankets, womens duffil, serge denim, corduroy, gloves, fine black everlasting, worsted hose, womens black silk and worsted mitts, sealing wax, India taffeties, ivory small-tooth combs, primers, platters, pins and needles, tape, kentridge, Scotch lawn aprons and handkerchiefs, taylors thread, white thread, fine persians, gauzes, sattins, moses, flay laces, worsted knee garters, white and black gauze handkerchiefs, tapes, shoe and coat buttonings, hair combs, hair pins, plated stock and knee buckles, quality bindings, a neat assortment of ribbons, Dutch lace, cravats, ---- fringe lace, black laces, calicoes, sewing silk, death head and basket buttons, metal buttons, shoe and knee buckles, penknives, brass ink-stands, shoe and knee clasps, ink-powder, jack-knives, silk twist, silk and linen handkerchiefs, a few yards of Persian, gold binding, a few yards of gold lace, childrens Morocco boots, pepper, nutmegs, and a number of other articles, to be sold by

JOHNSON & PHILLIPS,

At their store a little Westerly of Little Cambridge meeting house, on the main road from Rexbury to Watertown.

To be SOLD

At the SHOP next to the HATTER'S, in MEDFORD,

A few dozen caulking irons, stock locks, brass knob locks, black tin tea-pots, brass chaise nails, sixpenny brads, hand saws, augers, planing irons, bunting whips, large pewter basons, brass cocks, crockery ware, viz. plates, bowls, boats, tea-pots, sugar bowls, and a large tureen dish. --- A variety of beaverett and felt hats, steal spring snuffers, brass fluted candlesticks, large and handsome, brass scales, twenty dozen of gross yellow metal buttons, leather breeches, a few pair rich brocaded and lustrine shoes, paper hangings; with many articles of English and India goods. --- Also, one piece of black hair seating, for chair bottoms, &c. &c. &c.

AMOS THROOP,

Opposite the Court House in Providence,

Has for sale, a general assortment of drugs and medicines, among which are, Hooper's and Anderson's genuine pills, Bateman's drops, genuine Turlington's balsam, essence of pepper mint, much approved in pains of the stomach, British oil, &c. &c. &c.

At the above place may be had by the quantity, Jesuits bark, if soon applied for; as also, by the quantity, some of the best rhubarb ever brought into the country; allo, mace, cinnamon and cloves by the large or small quantity.

LOST, sometime in Feb. last, a gold necklace. Whoever shall find it, or shall discover its being offered to sale, is desired to leave word with the Printer hereof, and they shall be well rewarded for their trouble. Cambridge, March 5th.

To be let, and entered the first of April next,

The seat of the Hon. Benjamin Prat, Esq deceased, with fine gardens, and a variety of the best of English fruit trees, with a large farm-house, two barns, &c. in Milton, and a farm of seventy acres of choice land adjoining, well proportioned with ploughing, mowing and pasturing, with a large orchard, and a salt-marsh near the farm. --- Whoever desires to hire, may apply to Mrs. Prat, at Samuel Wallis, Esq 's in Norich

For SALE, in the North Parish of READING, belonging to William Upton.

A fine large Farm, containing about 140 acres of land, with a house, barn and joiner's shop, and two wells near the door. The land is more than enough to keep 20 head of cattle. There is also 30 acres of wood land. The said farm is about a mile and an half from the meeting-house, and about 16 miles from Cambridge. For further particulars, inquire of William Upton. Reading, March 8, 1776.

PROPOSALS for Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN.

A POEM, in nine books.

I. This work will be contained in twelve sheets, making upwards of 330 pages 12mo.

II. It will be printed with an elegant type, upon fine writing paper; will be contained in one volume, delivered to the subscribers neatly bound, gilt and lettered, at the price of one dollar.

III. Those who subscribe for twelve, shall have a thirteenth gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Poem, are taken in by J. Dunlap, in Philadelphia, Mr. J. Holt, New-York, Mr. W. C. Houston, in Princeton, Mr. F. Barber, in Elizabeth-town, Mr. J. Dennpost, in Fairfield, Messrs. Greene, in New-Haven, Mr. E. Watson, in Hartford, Mr. H. Hill, in Norwich, Mr. G. Otis, in Providence, the Printer of this paper, in Cambridge, Doctor J. Brackett, in Portsmouth, and by various other gentlemen in the principal towns on the continent; with all of whom are lodged papers, containing a general account of the work. --- A further discription, and some specimens of it, will soon be published in the Pennsylvania Magazine.

Run away from Israel Cook, jun. the 25th ult. an apprentice lad, named Joseph Hubbert. Whoever will take up said runaway, and return him to his master, shall have nine pence reward for their trouble. Malden, Feb. 3, 1776.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

A few hogsheads of very best Virginia Tobacco to be sold by Jacob Ashton, at Salem.

Taken up by me the subscriber, about the latter end of last September, a brown Horse, about 12 or 13 years old, trots and paces. JOSEPH FARROW.

Chelmsford, Jan 29. 1776.

The Inhabitants of the town of Charlestown are hereby notified, that a committee is appointed by the town, at a legal meeting, to make an estimate of the loss sustained by said inhabitants, during the present unhappy conflict; which committee purpose to meet at the house of Mr. Benjamin Cooper, innholder, in Menotomy, on Tuesday the 26th of this instant, March, at 9 o'clock before noon, and so from day to day till that business is completed. All the sufferers, who have not exhibited accompts of their losses, are desired to send them as soon as possible to Mr. SETH SWEETSER, in Medford, that they may be duly noticed. NATHANIEL CORNHAM, per order.

N. B. The town-meeting is adjourned to the 3d of April next, at one o'clock, after noon, to meet at Mr. Jesse Snow's, innholder, in Charlestown. Charlestown, March 6. 1776.

Roxbury, March 12. 1776.

To be sold at public vendue, on Thursday the 21st instant, at ten o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling-house of Mrs. Joseph Mayo, late of Roxbury, deceased, the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said deceased, consisting of live stock, household furniture, and out-door moveables.

(1) See Magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050; petition of right, pa. 816; Bill of rights pa. 1053, Vol. 2. (2) see indexes, under Troops, British, & Army of the United Colonies. (3) See their Character drawn, Cowper, pa. 744, &c. (4) see indexes under Army British (5) Gage, Howe, Burgoyne, & Clinton. (6) See index, under Men of war. (7) See index, under Town of Boston. (8) see index, under engagements. (9) see index, under Numbers. (10) see index, under Scotland, Georgia, South Carolina, Maryland, Great, Charlestown, &c. (11) see index, under America, extent of. (12) see Pitt's speech pa. 402, Vol. 1 (13) see address pa. 982. (14) see index, under Congress Continental. (15) see index, under resolves. (16) see index, under Army of the United Colonies. (17) see index, under Gun Powder. (18) see index, under Salt Petre. (19) see the petition, pa. 791. & see list of Grievances, pa. 971. (20) see it was, see pa. 843. (21) see index, under Stamp Act Vol. 1. & see repeal, pa. 41. vol. 1. & see indexes under Anniversary. (22) see pa. 656. (23) see declaratory Act, pa. 521, & Sea Act pa. 735. Vol. 1 — Molas Act pa. 9 vol. 2. & see &c. pa. 521.

N.B. Mr. Penn showed himself greatly ignorant here: the Act above mentioned

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated Nov. 10.

"The ministry will scarcely be able to send out to America 10,000 men additional, and two thirds of those must be new levies. The two regiments which sailed from Cork about the middle of last month for Quebec, were by hard weather forced into Milford, except those in one transport, which is missing. There there they stay, as it is too late to proceed. It is the general idea, that Canada must fall into the hands of the provincials, which is imputed to the disaffection of the Canadians. All sorts of grain, in Britain and Ireland, are more plentiful than for many years past; insomuch that the West India islands will be supplied from those kingdoms. Five regiments are under orders to be at Cork by the first of December, to proceed in December to Virginia, we are pretty sure.

Extract of a letter from St. Kitts, January 20.

"We cannot expect a vessel from you in the Spring, as the cruisers on this and every other station in the West-Indies, keep such a look out that no vessel can escape, and they have orders to seize all American vessels, wherever met with, many of which have already unfortunately fallen into their hands, and every letter on board broke open and read; our distress in this and every other of the islands must be very terrible, should this unnatural war continue for any time. This must sensibly affect the planters, as they have no other way of paying their debts but in rum, and the merchant not knowing where to find a vend for it cannot receive it."

Extract of a letter from Annapolis, February 23.

"I can inform you of Clinton's arrival at our Capes for certain, and it is also said there is a 50 gun ship from England, so that we expect a visit.

Yesterday were brought to this city two brass field pieces, cast in New-York.

Monday last arrived here the ship Hope, Capt. Curren, from Bristol, by which we learn, that Lord Cornwallis, with five regiments, were to sail about the middle of December, to rendezvous in Virginia, and a part or all of them to proceed for South-Carolina. That the Act allowing of piracy against the Americans would probably not receive the royal assent till January.—That the Commissioners would sail about the middle of January, and were to be followed by as large an armament of ships and troops as was possible for Britain to raise in her present state.—That the ministry breathe nothing but murder, and it is thought that the Commissioners are only sent out as a stop-gap, while they have time to raise troops or try the arts of corruption.—Among the Commissioners, it is said, are Lord Howe, Lord Littleton, Capt. Barrington, Governor Pownal, Governor Johnston and Gage, who are all to come out in an 80 or 90 gun ship.

Extract of a letter from London, dated December 9.

"The whole force is to be 26000 men including those now in America, and three regiments of Scotch Dutch, who are to come over in the spring from Holland, and be sent to Scotland to recruit, and from thence go to America; no other foreign troops are to be had, nor would the Dutch have given them, but they were paid a most extravagant price for them. They are now about 2000, though nominally 3000, which number they are to be made. This whole force is to be divided in America, and sent to New-York, Virginia and South-Carolina, so that there will be no very considerable army; though strong bodies of perhaps 4, 6, and 8000 men to those places, but the numbers are not ascertained, though they will be strong bodies. Lord Chatham will never again appear out; the minority is considerably strengthened; Lord Rockingham is the head of a formidable party, indeed almost all the minority are immediately attached to him."

NEW-YORK, March 7.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated Feb. 12.

"Quebec is incensed by a considerable body of officers under Brigadier General Arnold: They hope to avoid storming, and thereby prevent effusion of blood on both sides. The garrison consists of the seamen belonging to two frigates, and the merchantmen that winter at Quebec, two companies of wretched emigrants raised from the outskirts and suburbs, the dependants of government, and a few citizens whose exposed effects obliged their remaining to preserve: In the whole we estimate from 12 to 1300 men capable to bear arms; a body not sufficient to do the daily duty of guards only. To this may be added the want of wood to that degree that by a deserter just escaped, without destroying the houses there remains not fuel for five days. Those circumstances we flatter ourselves will engage General Carlton (out of humanity) to offer terms before the season becomes so advanced as to oblige the Continental Armies force their admittance."

By letters from the West Indies we learn, that the introduction of Foreign troops into England, was resented there by both Houses, or will as in Ireland. (3) (4) See index, under Gun Powder. (5) See pa. 897. (6) See index, under Naval Affairs. (7) See pa. 905. (8) See pa. 900. (9) See index, under Washington. (10) See appointment, pa. 869. (11) See index, under Congress Con-

Extract of a letter from Montreal, Feb. 19.

"Capt. Graham of the second battalion is just arrived from Quebec,—nothing very material, but that the blockade is kept up compleatly, and frequent desertions from the town; I am told they have been seen to break up the vessels in the harbour for fire wood: This absolutely does great honour to General Arnold, and his little party, however they will now get safe, as troops are coming in pretty fast; one company of Pennsylvania troops arrived yesterday with some American manufactured Gun-Powder, and many of the New-England volunteers. We now have, I imagine, about 500 men before Quebec, but before the reinforcement arrived, the blockade was kept up with about 300 men, exclusive of a few Canadians, in whom little or no dependance could at that time be put, nor indeed at any time, without a greater force of Continental Troops."

We hear from Virginia that a report prevails there, that a French man of War of 74 guns in the Mediterranean having refused to pay the honours due to the British flag, an engagement ensued between her and the Admiral's ship, (the Medway of 60 guns) in which the Frenchman was so severely handled, that he was obliged to make off, and with the utmost difficulty got into Cadiz; but that the British Admiral (Mann) was killed. False!

By several Gentlemen from Albany we learn, that the noted Indian Partizan LeLoCure arrived there last Tuesday evening, escorted by Major Melcher, with a number of the officers taken at Chamblee, Capt. Dickey, with the first company of Pennsylvanians, arrived at Montreal the 16th of February; the 18th Capt. Jenkins was met on Lake Champlain, with his company; Capt. Dawin at Crown-Point; and Capt. Williams at Ticonderoga, all of the first battalion of the Pennsylvania forces, in high spirits; that three companies of Green Mountain Boys were also arrived at Montreal; that the Lakes were lined with troops from Massachusets-Bay; and that nothing material has lately happened at Quebec.

It is said the following Colonels are appointed Brigadier Generals in the Continental army, viz. Armstrong, Thompson, Lewis, Howe, Moore, and Lord Stirling.

HARTFORD, March 11.

Last week General LEE set out from New-York for Virginia.

CAMBRIDGE, March 14.

We are informed that a sloop is arrived at Cape-Ann from Surrinam, which place she left the 3d of last month; the Capt. of which sloop informs, that the day before he sailed a vessel arrived from Holland in 5 weeks passage. The public prints and private letters brought by her, which the Captain of the sloop heard read, gave an account, that the King of Prussia, at the head of fifty thousand men, was at Bremen, on his way to Hanover, in order to take possession of that place, as security for the debt which Great-Britain owes him at the close of the last war, and which she has hitherto refused to pay. False!

The Captains Jonathan Treadwell, William Hopkins, and Thomas Jackson, were to sail for ——— the day after the above sloop came out.

The ORATION pronounced by the Rev. Mr. THATCHER, mentioned in our last, was received with universal approbation. A Committee was appointed to return the Orator the thanks of the town (it being delivered before a meeting of the inhabitants of Boston, legally warned) and to request a copy for the press.

We hear that a transport brig of 14 guns, laden with naval stores and provisions, bound from Boston for the ministerial fleet at the South end, was ashore at the back of the Cape, the beginning of last week:—On seeing of which, a number of people went on board and dismasted her; and afterwards safe unloaded her. She had on board five barrels of powder, and about £.500 sterling in specie, of which good care is taken. She hove over three of her guns before she struck. (6)

The beginning of last week Capt. Manly sent into Portsmouth a ship of 240 tons, from England, bound to Boston. She had on board 6 double fortified four pounders, 2 swivels, and 3 barrels of powder. Her cargo consisted of 170 butts of porter, 12 pack casks of woollens, with large quantities of coal, flour, krout, &c. besides a great number of packages for the officers in Boston. She also brought out 64 live hogs, but only twenty of them were alive when she was carried in. (6)

A great number of letters for officers in Boston were taken in the above ship, many of which mention great difficulty in raising recruits for the American service, and that it was apprehended the British army would be very little superior, the ensuing campaign, to what it was the last

Last Sabbath Capt. Manly sent into Cape-Ann another fine prize, a ship of 300 tons out 17 weeks from London, bound to Boston. Her cargo consisted of 180 casks of porter, and 50 casks of sour krout, together with coal, cheese, &c. She also brought out 164 live hogs, but only three of them lived through the passage. (6)

The following is a copy of a letter from a gentleman of public character and the first eminence in the Jerseys.

"My dear Sir,

"I was favoured about a week ago with your letter, and shall be much obliged at any time, when you are at leisure, to let me know how matters are going on. I shall be very happy to hear that the provincial army gets possession of Boston, but I heartily wish that no attempt may be made without the utmost probability of success. I have given great attention to history, to the strength and policy of states, and the conduct of their contentions one with another; and I find many more misfortunes that may be attributed to the want of prudence than the want of courage. It is never in any instance the interest of both parties to fight; and in the present case I think our security and glory lies in acting on the defensive. Our enemies are on hostile ground; time eats them up almost as fast as Great-Britain sends them. The past campaign has been so reproachful to them that you see mention made of it in the protest of the house of Peers almost in the same terms that I have done in many of my letters. I placed great confidence in the patience and firmness of GENERAL WASHINGTON, and his conduct has fully justified my expectations. The army has been kept in excellent order, the country has cheerfully satisfied, human blood has been spared, and yet our enemies have been, and are now, in the most disagreeable situation. The true knowledge of defensive war is the attainment of modern times. If the Romans had understood this art as well as they did bravery in the field, do you think that Hannibal would have gained the victory at Cannæ? and after that expensive lesson, Fabius defeated him entirely by only taking the advantage that nature had given him. I do not think that advantage was ever more on the side of any people than it is on that of America just now. We are sure to beat England, if we only take care that they do not beat us. It is the circumstances of our distance and unanimity that constitute our chief strength, together with their great ignorance of America, and uniform wrong judgment in every particular. The present parliament seems not to be a whit wiser for all that has happened. They have voted 25,000 men, which I affirm not to be at all sufficient for the conquest of Connecticut alone, provided that neither men nor provisions are sent from the other colonies. They talk very much of the power of Great-Britain, and it is a powerful state; but there are limits to every human power; & if Britain attempts any project against the nature of things, I know well enough who will get the better. (2)

"In this country we begin to apprehend that New-York will be the scene of action. Not much has yet passed worth relating; the best thing I can say to you is, that the spirit and unanimity of the country is as great or greater than ever.

I am, dear Sir, your most obedient
humble servant, ———."

Last Monday se'nnight a Battalion raised by the Colony of Connecticut marched from Canaan for Quebec, under the command of Colonel Charles Burrall.

The common topic of conversation, since last Friday, has been the evacuation of the town of Boston by King George's pirates, murdering army, under General Howe. On that day a paper was brought out by a flag of truce, to which was fixed the names of sundry inhabitants, among which were those of some of the late Selectmen; advising that they were permitted, by General Howe, in behalf of the town, to notify our forces that if the firing into the place was discontinued, the British troops would leave the same in three or four days, without destroying it. Though the enemy might really be preparing to leave the town, this paper was tho't worthy of little attention, as being nothing more than a mere finesse, to induce a relaxation in our proceedings.—Sundry persons, since the above paper came out, have escaped from the town, and inform, that the enemy are very busy in shipping their effects on board the transports; and that there is great appearance of their going off very speedily.—And yesterday it was reported, that they were plundering the town, breaking and destroying every thing they cannot carry away.

The bombardment and cannonade at Roxbury, after a cessation of three nights, began again with great violence last Saturday night, and has continued, on both sides, more or less, every night since. Some of our guns at Dorchester Point, on Saturday evening, very imprudently kindled a fire, which discovered them to the enemy, and by which means Dr. Dole and 3 privates were killed by one cannon ball.

We are informed, that during the cannonade last week, one of our men entered a barrack at Boston, killed one soldier, mortally wounded another, and took off the legs of 5 or 6 others. False.

"Married at Dedham, by the Rev. Mr. Jason Haven, Capt. Timothy Stow to Miss Prudence Bartle, daughter of Col. Bartle, of an amiable character."

Died, on the first instant, at Cohasset, after a few days illness, ISAAC LINCOLN, Esq; *in the 59th year of his Life.*—"He filled the office of a deacon well" upwards of 20 years; and in other respects "his conversation was such as becometh the gospel of Jesus Christ." He excelled as a zealous, intrepid asserter of the Rights of his oppressed and insulted country. He served as a member of the renowned Provincial Congress, in the year 1774; and was lately commissioned for the peace, under that new establishment of civil government which now takes place in this colony.—All his respectable acquaintance join his distressed widow, and numerous Offspring in regretting the death of this religious and very useful man. But "the Lord reigneth," and his will, (and not our's) must be done."

Lately died at Boston, much lamented, Mr. NEIL M'INTIRE, in the 58th year of his age. He was ever a fervent an affectionate husband, a tender parent, kind master, and a warm friend. He remained in Boston for the protection of his property, which would otherwise have fallen a sacrifice to the depredations and plunders of ministerial incendiaries and their abettors.—He scorned to sign the scandalous address to Hutchinson and Gage, which he always said was offering incense to Idols. He warmly asserted the rights and privileges of America; as well judging, that if ministerial influence could once obtain a footing here, this unhappy country would soon be reduced to that state of vassalage that is so heavily felt by the inhabitants of Ireland, his native country. He has left a sorrowful widow and eight children to mourn his loss at a time when his advice and assistance was most wanted.

Accounts of some deaths, characters, and several new advertisements, omitted for want of room, will be inserted next week.

See pa. 903

A general assortment of West-India Goods to be sold at the new store opposite the Mason's-Arms tavern, Cambridge.

A few copies of that valuable pamphlet, intitled, COMMON SENSE, to be sold by the Printer hereof.

Cambridge, March 14th, 1776

This Day will be OPENED for SALE,
At the sign of the blue Anchor,
A general assortment of Merchandize.
Among which are,

YARD-wide and 7 8 fine hollands, cambricks, lawns and gauzes, white Barcelona and a variety of other silk handkerchiefs, stamped and check linen and cotton ditto; neat figured velvit patterns for waistcoats, stamped on buff and other colours; printed velvits; white, buff, scarlet, claret and other coloured velvits and corderoys, thickset of various colours, white and coloured silk, woosted and cotton hose, black cotton denim, black silk breeches patterns, buff woosted ditto; scarlet, crimson, blue, brown, black and white broad cloths; shalloons, buttons, twist and silk, damascene and other stripe silks for waistcoats, blue and gray lampskins and coatings, an assortment of coloured ribbons, black sattin ditto for hair, mens and boys leather breeches, mens black ditto, calicoes, cravats, womens flower, manheen patterns, cambricks, writing paper, woosted and silk caps, knives and forks, pewter spoons, shoe and knee buckles, razors, inkstands, pocketbooks, garters, combs, pins, needles, &c. &c.—A number of neat silver mounted hangers, and a few silver watches.—Also the following books and pamphlets; Political Disquisitions, in 3 vols. Military Instructions, a voyage to Boston, a poem on the Rising Glory of America, blank and receipt books, &c.

Those who intend to become purchasers are desired to apply soon, otherwise they may be disappointed, as the whole will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail.

Those gentlemen that engaged a number of hangers are desired to be early in calling, or they may lose the advantage of a first choice.

P. S. It is expected the sales will be ended one day next week.

To be SOLD,
Feather beds, mattrasses, a new brass kettle, large pots and iron kettle, a five gallon copper tea-kettle, large spits, a few pairs of quart decanters, vinegar cruets, glass rumblers, cream-coloured delph plates, stone and delph dishes, one dozen round-about chairs, two high-back ditto, old wrack in bottles, cyder drawn off per barrel, brandy, good dun fish, a few legs of pork, corned, fitted for smoak house, neats tongues cured, English brasvert hats, with a small assortment of English goods. Inquire of DANIEL JONES, at his shop, near Messrs. Hyde & Company's, in Cambridge.

The Brethren of the Antient and Honourable Society of Free and Accepted MASONS are notified, That the Lodge is removed from the East of Halifax tavern to Brother Nathaniel Folsom's, who is esteemed a friend to his country; where ALL such of the fraternity have opportunity of assembling together in brotherly love. By order of the Society,

S. SHEBURNE, Master.

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, March 6, 1776.

To be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Wheat, the sign of the Blue Anchor, in Cambridge, on Thursday the 4th day of April next, sundry household furniture, belonging to the estate of Richard Foster, Esq; late of Charlestown, deceased, consisting of feather beds and bedding, tables, looking-glasses, and a number of other articles, too many to be enumerated.—The sale to begin at 9 o'clock before noon.

(1) See index, under South Carolina, the Gov. assents to, & Thirteen Commissioners new ones came. See list of Grievances 971. (2) See index, under New York. & See index, under Canada. (3) See Speech & Commons Answer, pa. 867 & pa. 887

Colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Eſſex, ſſ.

AT a court erected to try and condemn all veſſels that ſhall be found infeſting the ſea-coaſt of America, and brought into the counties of *Suffolk*, *Middleſex*, or *Eſſex*, to be held at *Ipſwich*, in the ſaid county of *Eſſex*, on Monday the eighteenth day of *March*, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon, will be tried the juſtice of the capture of the following veſſels, viz. of a ſhip called the *Jenny*, burthen about four hundred tons, commanded by *William Foſter*: Of a ſhip called the *Concord*, burthen about three hundred tons, commanded by *James Lowrea*: and of a ſchooner called the *Two Siſters*, burthen about eighty tons, commanded by *Robert Robbins*.

At the ſame court to be held at *Ipſwich* aforeſaid on Tueſday the nineteenth day of *March* 1776, will be tried the juſtice of the capture of the following veſſels, viz. Of a ſhip called the *Friends*, burthen about two hundred tons, commanded by *Archibald Bowis*: of a brigantine called the *Sukey*, burthen about ninety tons, commanded by *Maddat Engs*: of a ſloop called the *North Briton*, burthen about ſixty tons, commanded by *John Risbis*: of a ſloop called the *Sally*, burthen about ſeventy tons, laden with wine, commanded by *Robert Boſden*, an officer of the Niger frigate, the ſaid ſloop having been firſt taken by the ſaid Niger frigate from ſome of the inhabitants of the united colonies.

At the ſame court to be held at *Ipſwich* aforeſaid on Wedneſday the twentieth day of March 1776, will be tried the juſtice of the capture of the following veſſels, viz. Of a brigantine named the *Nancy*, burthen about two hundred and fifty tons, commanded by *Robert Hunter*: of a certain ſloop burthen about eighty tons, commanded by one *Smith*, and having on board as cargo, turnips and Spaniſh milled dollars: of a brigantine named the *Little Hannah*, burthen about one hundred and forty tons, commanded by *Robert Adams*: of a ſloop named the *Betſey*, burthen about ſixty tons, commanded by one *Atkinſon*.

At the ſame court to be held at *Ipſwich* on Thurſday the twenty firſt day of *March* 1776, will be tried the juſtice of the capture of the following veſſels, viz. of a ſloop called the *Induſtry*, burthen about forty tons, commanded by *Samuel Lane*: of a ſloop called the *Succeſs*, burthen about fifty tons, commanded by *John Hitch*; of a ſchooner called the *Fiſher*, burthen about fifty-five tons, commanded by *John Moody*: and of a ſnow named the *Jamis*, burthen about one hundred and eighty tons, commanded by *William Littlefield*—All which veſſels, ſaid to be improved in ſupplying the fleet and army employed againſt the united colonies, and taken and brought into the county of *Eſſex* aforeſaid, together with their cargoes and appurtenances, are libelled in the court aforeſaid, and trials will be had thereon at the ſeveral times above appointed (unleſs the length of ſome trials ſhould neceſſarily prevent the hearing of any cauſes on the days above aſſigned; in which caſe ſuch cauſes will be tried as ſoon afterwards as may be, and the whole in the order above mentioned.) Of all which trials this notice is given, purſuant to the laws of the colony aforeſaid, that the owners of the aforeſaid veſſels, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid veſſels, or any of them, with their cargoes and appurtenances, ſhould not be condemned. TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.

(Judge of ſaid Court.)

Colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Eſſex, ſſ.

A Brigt. named the Hanary and Eſther, burthen about 300 tons, commanded by one Nellis, and ſaid to be improved in ſupplying, or otherwiſe uſed in the ſervice of the fleet and army employed againſt the united colonies, & taken & brought into the county of Eſſex, together with her cargo and appurtenances, is libelled in the court erected to try and condemn all veſſels that ſhall be found infeſting the ſea coaſt of America, and brought into the counties of Suffolk, Middleſex, or Eſſex, and a trial will be had thereon at the ſaid court, to be held at Ipſwich, in ſaid county of Eſſex, on Thurſday the 28th day of March, 1776, at the hour of ten in the forenoon. And this notice is given thereof, purſuant to the laws of the Colony aforeſaid, that the owners of ſaid veſſel, and any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid veſſel and her cargo, and appurtenances, ſhould not be condemned. TIMOTHY PICKERING, jun.

(Judge of ſaid Court.)

All perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Thorndike Procter, Eſquire, late of Salem, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in accounts to Ebenezer Procter of Salem, adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate. All thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment. EBENEZER PROCTER.

Salem, Feb. 27, 1776.

WANTED for the General Hoſpital, a number of Nurſes for the houſes at Cambridge and Roxbury, the preference will be given to Boſton and Charleſtown women, and ſome men labourers, as aſſiſtants to nurſes, (theſe belonging to the diſtreſſed ſeaport towns would be the perſons that the Director General would chuſe,) and as ſoon as may be. A quantity of herbs of all kinds for baths, ſage and baum, rags, fine tow, honey and bees wax, thread, &c. roſin, malt, hops, and wheat bran, is alſo wanted; and as there has been a quantity of theſe articles from different towns, (agreeable to the deſire of the Director General's recommendation) lodged in ſeveral places, ſome having come to hand and ſome not, and not in the power of thanks being returned to the perſons or towns from whence they came, and where left; it would be agreeable that notes would be forthwith ſent, (as they are much wanted) as ſoon as may be, to the ſubſcriber, at the American Hoſpital at Cambridge.

Thomas Carnes, Q. M. and Steward.

Convaleſcent Hoſpital, Cambridge, Feb. 22

Deſerted from the 11th Regiment of foot, commanded by Col. Daniel Hitchcock, the following perſons, viz. From Capt. Jeremiah Olney's company on the 20 of Dec. 1775. William Edwards about 27 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, born in Seituate in the colony of Rhode-Iſland, dark hair and dark eyes.——Charles White Dec. 15th, 1775. 21 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches and a half high, born in North Yarmouth, blue eyes and dark hair, and William Gouge aged 18 years, 5 feet 7 inches high, born in Boſton in the county of Suffolk, dark eyes and light hair.—From Capt. Simeon Thayer's comp. Ebenezer Mott, January 20th, 1776. 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, born in Hopkinton in Kings county, by trade a Carpenter, with dark eyes & dark hair, and Thomas Stephens, Jan. 20th, 1776. 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, born in Stonington, New-London county, with light hair and light eyes.—From Capt. John Topham's company, James Bennet, born in Groton in the county of Worceſter, with dark eyes and black hair, Jan. 3d, 1776. John Hulot, Jan. 10th 1776.——From Capt. Silas Talbot's company, Peter Lovice, Jan. 4th, 1776. 26 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, born in Marblehead in the county of Eſſex. Whoever ſhall apprehend ſaid deſerters or either of them and convey them to the camp on Proſpect-hill and them deliver to the Commanding officer of ſaid regiment, ſhall upon due proof made thereof receive five dollars for each deſerter ſo apprehended.

Roxbury Camp, February 7, 1776.

DESERTED from Capt. Triſſcott's Company, in the 6th Regiment, John Ward and Ichabod Bliſs, both of Old York, the former about 40 years of age, near five feet high, dark complection, had on when he left the Camp, a dark brown out-side jacket. Said Bliſs was of a thin pale countenance, ſhort buſhy hair, had on when he deſerted, a dark coloured ſurtout. Alſo John Rudd, about five feet high, 20 years of age, had on when he went away, a new pair of leather breeches, white yarn ſtockings, and a blue Watchcoat. Whoever will ſecure either of ſaid deſerters, and return them to Col. Whitcomb's Regiment, in Gen. Thomas's brigade, ſhall receive 3 dollars reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me, Samuel Triſſcott, Capt.

Camp at Cambridge, Feb. 19th, 1776.

Deſerted from Capt. Samuel Gilbert's company in Col. Preſcott's regiment, the following ſoldiers, viz. John Sharp, about twenty Years of age, five feet four inches high, well set, light complection, dreſſed in Sailors habit, deſerted the 14th of January, he belonged to Marblehead, and was laſt heard of on board Capt. Burk's privateer. Jonathan Fox, jun. belonged to Woburn, about thirty years of age, five feet eight inches high, well set, deſerted the firſt of January, had on when he deſerted a blue ſtrait bodied coat, and an old felt hat. Thomas Mayfield, who enliſted by the name of James Wilſon, belonged to New-York, is about five feet four inches high, dark complection, and ſomething pock-broken, deſerted the ſixth of January, dreſſed in ſailors habit. Whoever will apprehend either, or all of ſaid deſerters, and convey him or them to ſaid Capt. Gilbert at Sewall's farm, or to the provoſt marſhal in Cambridge, and obtain certificate thereof, will be entitled to a reward of five dollars for each deſerter ſo apprehended and delivered.

To be SOLD or LETT.

A farm with a large dwelling houſe, convenient for two families, and a barn, with ſeventy or eighty acres of land chiefly under improvement, for plowing, mowing and paſturing, and a good orchard on the ſame farm, lying in Grafton, two miles Northward of the meeting-houſe in ſaid town.——The conditions may be known at the Premiſes or by BENJAMIN WILLARD now at Meſford, Watch-maker.

Said WILLARD has for ſale, Gold and Silver WATCHES, alſo Cryſtals for Watches by the groſs or dozen, main Springs for Watches, Steel Chains, Keys, &c. Alſo, ſome very good eight day Clocks, ſome Muſical and Spring Clocks with neat Mahogony Caſes for the ſame, &c.

Mathew Mansfield, begs the favour of ſuch of his cuſtomers as are indebted to him, that they would be ſo good as to ſettle their accompts with him as ſoon as poſſible.

Salem, February 28, 1776.

LOST on the road between Concord and Lexington, a pinchbeck WATCH, the outſide caſe flower'd, a china face, a ſteel wire chain, and a pinchbeck ſeal and key. If the perſon who has found it will leave it with the printer hereof, or at Capt. Harnden's in Malden, they ſhall receive two dollars for their trouble and all neceſſary charges paid by EBENEZER HARNDEN, jun.

DESERTED from the 2d regiment in the Continental army, commanded by Col. James Read, two men, viz. Nehemiah Winn of Nottingham Weſt, in the colony of New-Hampſhire, and Joſeph Robins of Dunſtable, in the colony aforeſaid; ſtout, able-bodied men, about ſix feet high. Whoever will take up ſaid deſerters, and bring them to Winter-Hill, to Capt. Robert Oliver, in Col. Read's regiment, ſhall have one dollar reward for each, and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

Camp on Winter Hill, Feb. 7. ROBERT OLIVER, Capt.

STRAYED from me the ſubſcriber, ſome time laſt September, two COLTS; one a red gelding, 2 years old paſt, all red, except tail and mane, which is a little greyiſh, paces only; the other a black horſe colt, a year old paſt, with a white ſtreak in his forehead, two hind feet white, and wall eye.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid colts, or give information where they may be found, ſo that I can have them again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all neceſſary charges paid by me. (6w.)

Dedham, Dec. 6, 1775. RICHARD WOODWARD.

To be ſold by S. HALL, in *Cambridge*, B. Edes in *Watertown*, and I. THOMAS, in *Worceſter*,

Low's & STEARNS's

ALMANACKS,

For 1776.

Cambridge, March 3, 1776.

LOST, yeſterday, a pocket book, containing twenty-one dollars in paper money, and ſeveral notes of ten pounds, two of four pounds odd ſhillings, and one of ſhillings, with ſeveral other papers of value. Any perſon having found ſaid pocket book, and ſhall deliver it, with the notes and papers, to the Printer hereby, or to the ſubſcriber at Newton ſhall be intitled to a reward of ten dollars, paid by me,

JOHN McGRAH.

To be ſold, a Farm in Wrentham, containing about one hundred acres, well wooded, with a ſuitable proportion of tillage, paſturage and mowing, with a convenient houſe and barn, half a mile from Mr. Mann's tavern. Said farm will be ſold together or in parts, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. For further particulars, inquire of Mr. Mann, or of Mr. James Fiſher of ſaid Wrentham.

Genuine Brazil Tobacco in Bales, a Box of beſt Turkey rhubarb, Flour, raiſins, loaf ſugar, Jamaica ſpirits, arrack, coffee, Weſt-India and New England rum, Malaga, Brandy, Steel, To be ſold by

CARTWRIGHT & JARVIS,

near the blue anchor, Cambridge,

at the ſame place may be had an aſſortment of broad cloths, kerſeys, ſerges, ſhalloons, tammies, camblets, calamancoes, baizes, cloſeretts, with a variety of draperry wares, on the moſt eaſy terms.

To be ſold by JOHN DENNIE,

At his ſtore in Little-Cambridge,—The following articles viz. Broad cloths, foreſt do. Devonſhire kerſeys, ſcarlet, blue, green and black hair plush; blue and other colour'd beaver coating; black velvet, everlaſtings, breeches patterns of all colours, fine double camblets, colmancees and pruſſians, durants and tammies, black and white ſilk craps, ditto taffeties and bombaſins, hat-band and widow's craps, men's and boys worſted hoſe; ſpotted, broſiers, ſattins,—blue, green and pink; men's and women's gloves,—white, black and colour'd; 7-8 and yard-wide Iriſh holland; diaper; check, linen, kenting, gauze and black handkerchiefs; ſ lain and flower'd lawn, yellow holland, green ſhalloon, women's and children's ſtays, quilted coats, fine lawn bordered aprons; yellow, green, blue, white, and a variety of ribbon and ſilk garters; ſcarlet and lace of different ſorts; white and black blond lace; crewels, ſilk hair & mohair; white, yellow and black metal buttons, ditto ſilk and hair, dimbaſket for ſurtouts, ditto ſilver and gold wrought, a variety of fleece buttons, pound pins, needles, ſhoe and knee buckles of various ſorts, ivory and horn combs of various ſorts, women's fans of various ſorts, nun's thread and gartering, claſps for necks or pocket books, ink-powder, ſealing-wax, jack-knives and razors, tea-boxes, ſnuff by the bottle:—Alſo a compleat aſſortment out of Liverpool ware, viz. Queen's ware, coffee-pots, tea-pots, cream do. mallard do. bowls, plates, diſhes, coffee and chocolate bowls, &c. white ſtone plates and bowls, wine glaſſes, tumblers, muſtard-pots, cups and ſaucers, ſalts, and many other articles.

N. B. At the ſame ſtore is ſold,—Jamaica, Weſt-India and New-England rum, brandy, moleſſes, brown and loaf-ſugars by the hogſhead or ſmaller quantity; Fyal, Teneriffe and Madeira wines by the quarter caſk; alſo coffee, chocolate, pepper, logwood, chalk, whale-bone, raiſins, alſpice, Florence oil by the caſk, ſalt, ſalt fiſh, flour, rice, Spaniſh brown; a few barrels of four oranges.

WHEREAS Sarah, the wife of me the ſubſcriber, hath, for ſome time refuſed to live with me at my lodging, and that I am ready to receive and carefully & continually to provide for her, notwithſtanding ſhe hath waſted my eſtate.—This is therefore to cauſion all perſons from truſting or trading with her on my account, for that I will not pay any debt ſhe may contract after the date hereof. WILLIAM Mc NEIL.

New-Boſton, December 4, 1775.

WANTED, a few tons of POT-ASH, or SALTS. Inquire of the printer.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of William Cleaves of Danvers in the county of Eſſex, are deſired to make payment to Putnam Cleaves, adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate: and all perſons having any demands on ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring their accounts for a ſettlement of ſaid eſtate.

Danvers, Feb. 25th. PUTNAM CLEAVES.

Freſh DRUGS and MEDICINES.

Juſt opened, a compleat aſſortment of the freſheſt DRUGS and MEDICINES, and to be ſold wholeſale and retail,

By JONATHAN WALDO,

At his Apothecary Store, at the Lion and Mortar, King ſtreet SALEM,——Among which are,

THE moſt genuine and approved patented medicines; alſo ſurgeon's inſtruments, ſuch as trepanning and amputating inſtruments, made by the beſt workmen in London; compleat caſes of beſt lancets; caſes of ſurgeon's pocket inſtruments; caſes of needles; alſo a ſmall aſſortment of books.

Phyſicians and Surgeons may depend upon the above things being of a quality that will fully recommend them.

To be let and entered the 1ſt of April next, a handſome commodious houſe pleaſantly ſituated in Newtick, its well accommodated for a gentleman or trader, with barn &c. and a farm of 50 acres adjoining, well prepared for ploughing, mowing and paſturing, with an orchard ſufficient, 2 miles from Cambridge. Whoever inclines to hire, may apply to Samuel Welles Eſq; living near the premiſes.

Wanted to hire, a houſe, or an end of a houſe in CAMBRIDGE, for which a good rent will be given.—Enquire of the PRINTER, or of JOHN BOIT near the Church.

RACKOON SKINS.

A Choice parcel of Rackoon Skins may be had at BICKER Store, Cambridge: Alſo a variety of PIECE GOODS juſt opened, ſuitable to the ſeaſon.

James Cumton of my company, Col. Paterſon's regiment, had, on the firſt of January 1776, a furlow about fifteen days, he has never joined my company ſince, nor am now bound in duty to any country and myſelf to advertiſe him as a deſerter. he is about ſix feet high, light complection, ſlight built ſomething ſhort, his face freckled, he had his furlow from Stonington in Connecticut. Whoever will take up ſaid man, & deliver him to me the Subſcriber at Camp at No. 3 in Charleſtown, ſhall have two dollars reward and all Charges paid by me,

Samuel Sayer, Capt.

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◊ in Na. 893, with the references. ‖ in pa. 893, with the references.